

ATTACHMENT B

INDEX FOR ASSESSMENTS OF STATE PROGRAMS

This index references the sections, page numbers, or table of the Nonpoint Service Management Plan that addresses each component of the nine key elements.

1. THE STATE PROGRAM CONTAINS EXPLICIT SHORT- AND LONG-TERM GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES TO PROTECT SURFACE AND GROUND WATER.

A. State program includes a vision statement.	page iii
B. State has specific long-term goals that are linked to its vision and are directed towards the expeditious achievement and maintenance of beneficial uses of water.	2.1, 2.2
C. State has specific short-term (e.g., 1-5 year) objectives, expressed as activities, that are linked to its goals.	2.1, 2.2 Tables 7-2 & 7-3
D. State has identified measures and indicators that will be used to assess the State's success in achieving its goals and objectives.	2.1, 2.2 Tables 7-2 & 7-3
E. State has identified specific, expeditious milestones for its activities.	Tables 7.2 and 7.3
F. State has identified implementation steps and the expected effects of those steps on its water resources.	4.2-3-4-5 5.3-4-5-7
G. Additional program information	--

2. THE STATE STRENGTHENS ITS WORKING PARTNERSHIPS AND LINKAGES WITH APPROPRIATE STATE, TRIBAL, REGIONAL, AND LOCAL ENTITIES (INCLUDING CONSERVATION DISTRICTS), PRIVATE SECTOR GROUPS, CITIZENS GROUPS, AND FEDERAL AGENCIES.

A. The State uses a State-wide collaborative team, nonpoint source task force, or advisory group, or other appropriate process, to provide for input and recommendations from representatives of Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies, private sector groups and citizen groups, regarding nonpoint source program direction, project selection, and other similar aspects of program administration.	3.2, 3.3, Attachment A
B. The team task force or advisory group meets regularly and promotes collaborative and inclusive decision making.	3.2, 3.3
C. The State program specifies procedures to provide for periodic public input into the program.	3.2-3-5-6 Attachment A, Chap. 11
D. The State effectively incorporates a variety of organizations and interests into its implementation of nonpoint source activities and projects.	3.2, 3.3, Table 5-1, Attachment C

E. The State uses its partnerships effectively to avoid the transfer of problems among environmental media.	3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 6.2
F. Additional information:	Attachment A

3. THE STATE USES A BALANCED APPROACH THAT EMPHASIZES BOTH STATE-WIDE NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAMS AND ON-THE-GROUND MANAGEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL WATERSHEDS WHERE WATERS ARE IMPAIRED AND THREATENED.

A. Annual or multi-year work plans contain nonpoint source implementation actions directed at both specific priority watersheds and activities of a State-wide nature.	5.3
B. State tracks both State-wide activities and watershed projects.	5.12
C. State has institutionalized its program beyond the annual implementation of 319-funded activities and projects.	Entire 4.0, 5.0
D. State uses an integrated watershed approach for assessment, protection and remediation that is well integrated with other water or natural resource programs.	4.0
E. Additional information:	Attachment A

4. THE STATE PROGRAM (A) ABATES KNOWN WATER QUALITY IMPAIRMENTS FROM NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION¹ AND (B) PREVENTS SIGNIFICANT THREATS TO WATER QUALITY FROM PRESENT AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES.

A. State has comprehensively characterized water quality impairments and threats throughout the State which are caused or significantly contributed to by nonpoint sources.	Appendix II, Attachment E, Attachment A (Issue sections)
B. State has comprehensively characterized reasonably foreseeable water quality impairments and threats that are likely to be caused by nonpoint source pollution in the future.	Attachment A (Analysis sections)
C. State program addresses all significant nonpoint source categories and subcategories.	5.3, Project Objectives; Appendix II; Attachment A
D. State program has identified specific programs to abate pollution from categories of nonpoint sources which cause or substantially contribute to the impairments identified in its assessments.	5.2 thru 5.11; 6.2

¹ State nonpoint source programs should recognize the contribution of atmospheric deposition to nonpoint source-caused water quality problems and take general note of the success of air pollution control programs in reducing atmospheric deposition. States are not expected to abate this source in the context of their NPS management programs.

E. State has identified specific programs to prevent future water quality impairments and threats that are likely to be caused by nonpoint source pollution.	5.2 thru 5.11
F. Additional information: [Atmospheric pollution]	Attachment A, Chapter 11

5. THE STATE PROGRAM IDENTIFIES WATERS AND THEIR WATERSHEDS IMPAIRED BY NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION AND IDENTIFIES IMPORTANT UNIMPAIRED WATERS THAT ARE THREATENED OR OTHERWISE AT RISK. FURTHER, THE STATE ESTABLISHES A PROCESS TO PROGRESSIVELY ADDRESS THESE IDENTIFIED WATERS BY CONDUCTING MORE DETAILED WATERSHED ASSESSMENTS AND DEVELOPING WATERSHED IMPLEMENTATION PLANS, AND THEN BY IMPLEMENTING THE PLANS.

A. State water quality assessments (including those performed under Section 305(b), 319(a), 303(d), 314, and others), along with analysis of changing land uses within the State, form the basis for the identification of the State's planned nonpoint source activities and projects.	4.3, 4.4, Attachment E
B. State activities focus on remediating the identified impairments and threats, and on protecting the identified at-risk waters.	4.5, 5.3
C. State has provided for public participation in the overall identification of problems to be addressed in the State program, and in the establishment of a process to progressively address these problems.	4.5, 3.2, 3.6, Attachment A Chap. 11
D. State revises its identification of waters and revisits its process for progressively addressing these problems periodically (e.g., once every 5 years).	4.2, 4.3, 4.4
E. Additional information:	Attachments D, Appendix II

6. THE STATE REVIEWS, UPGRADES, AND IMPLEMENTS ALL PROGRAM COMPONENTS REQUIRED BY SECTION 319(B) OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT, AND ESTABLISHES FLEXIBLE, TARGETED, AND ITERATIVE APPROACHES TO ACHIEVE AND MAINTAIN BENEFICIAL USES OF WATER AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS PRACTICABLE. THE STATE INCLUDES IN ITS PROGRAM AND IMPLEMENTS THE FOLLOWING EIGHT ITEMS:

A. Identification of the measures to be used to control nonpoint sources of pollution, focusing on those measures which will be most effective to address the specific types of nonpoint source pollution prevalent within the State. These measures may be individually identified or presented in manuals or compendiums, provided that they are specific and are related to the category or subcategory of nonpoint sources. They may also be identified as part of a watershed approach towards achieving water quality standards, whether locally, within a watershed, or State-wide;	Appendix IV; Attachment A, Summary of Recommendations
B. Identification of programs to achieve implementation of the measures;	5.2 thru 5.11

C. Processes used to coordinate and, where appropriate, integrate various programs used to implement nonpoint source controls in the State;	3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 5.2, 6.2
D. A schedule with goals, objectives, and annual milestones for program implementation; legal authorities to implement the program, available resources; and institutional relationships;	3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 6.3
E. Attorney General certification (if program is changed substantially);	5.1.5
F. Sources of funding from Federal (other than 319), State, local, and private sources;	Appendix III
G. Monitoring and other evaluation programs to help determine short- and long-term program effectiveness.	4.2, 7.4

THE STATE PROGRAM ALSO INCORPORATES OR CROSS-REFERENCES EXISTING BASELINE REQUIREMENTS ESTABLISHED BY OTHER APPLICABLE FEDERAL OR STATE LAWS TO THE EXTENT THAT THEY ARE RELEVANT. EXAMPLES INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO:

A. Approved State coastal nonpoint source pollution programs required by Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA)	5.1.3
B. Additional information:	

7. THE STATE IDENTIFIES FEDERAL LANDS AND ACTIVITIES WHICH ARE NOT MANAGED CONSISTENTLY WITH STATE NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM OBJECTIVES. WHERE APPROPRIATE, THE STATE SEEKS EPA ASSISTANCE TO HELP RESOLVE ISSUES.

A. The State reviews Federal financial assistance programs, development projects, and other activities that may result in nonpoint source pollution for consistency with the State program.	6.2
B. The State works with Federal agencies to resolve potential inconsistencies between Federal programs and activities and the State programs.	6.3
C. Where the State cannot resolve Federal consistency issues to its satisfaction, it requests EPA assistance to help resolve the issues.	6.3
D. The State coordinates with Federal agencies to promote consistent activities and programs, and to develop and implement joint or complementary activities and programs.	3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 6.2
E. Additional information:	Attachment C

8. THE STATE MANAGES AND IMPLEMENTS ITS NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY, INCLUDING NECESSARY FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

A. The State's plans for watershed projects and State-wide activities are well designed, with sufficient detail to assure effective implementation.	5.3
B. The State's watershed projects focus on the critical areas, and critical sources	4.4, 4.5, 5.2

within those areas, that are contributing to nonpoint source problems.	
C. State implements its activities and projects, including all tasks and outputs, in a timely manner.	5.3
D. State has established systems to assure that the State meets its reporting obligations.	5.3, Attachment D
E. State utilizes the Grants Tracking and Reporting System effectively.	5.3
F. State has developed and uses a fiscal accounting system capable of tracking expenditures of both 319 funds and non-Federal match.	5.3, 5.12
G. Nonpoint source projects include appropriate monitoring and/or environmental indicators to gauge effectiveness.	5.3
H. Additional information:	

9. THE STATE PERIODICALLY REVIEWS AND EVALUATES ITS NONPOINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM USING ENVIRONMENTAL AND FUNCTIONAL MEASURES OF SUCCESS, AND REVISES ITS NONPOINT SOURCE ASSESSMENT AND ITS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AT LEAST EVERY FIVE YEARS.

A. The State has and uses a process to periodically assess both improvements in water quality and new impairments or threats.	4.2, 4.3
B. The State uses a feedback loop, based on monitoring and other evaluative information, to assess the effectiveness of the program in meeting its goals and objectives, and revises its activities and tailors its annual work plans, as appropriate, in light of its review.	4.2, 7.3
C. Using its feedback loop, the State periodically reviews and assesses the goals and objectives of the nonpoint source management program, and revises the program as appropriate in light of its review.	7.4
D. The State's annual report successfully portrays the State's progress in meeting milestones, implementing BMPs, and achieving water quality goals.	5.3, 7.4
E. Additional information:	